THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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Jews Forced Into Labor Exile

In Holland several leaders of the Dutch Reformed Church have been arrested by the German authorities and sent to a concentration camp, while Dutch Catholic and Protestant leaders who have opposed Nazi persecution of Dutch Jews were warned that if they continue their opposition they will suffer the same fate as the Jews. All Netherlands Jews will be deported for labor in Germany, reports say.

The German intention to deport 100,000 Jews from the ghetto in Warsaw to an undisclosed place in eastern Europe was reported and the Polish government at London announced the suicide of L. M. Czerniakow, the ghetto's mayor.

Poles at London asserted that Czerniakov always carried poison to use whenever German demands became "impossible" and added that undoubtedly he chose death rather than fulfill the order to prepare daily lists of those to be deported.

Children from the age of eight are among the refugees from Axis conquered countries in Europe who were rounded up in France and sent to concentration camps. A Vichy report said that 4,000 Jews had been deported from unoccupied France to eastern Europe. They were sent, it is believed, to Upper Silesia. The men have been taken to a concentration camp at Compiegne, the women to Nancy, and the children, separated from their parents, to the Winter Sports Palace in Paris.

The Nazis in occupied France have warned all foreign Jews liable to deportation to Eastern Europe to surrender to the police voluntarily and not to wait until their hiding places are discovered, whereupon they will be shot. All the nationalities are thereupon liable to deportation to Eastern Europe and may, in certain cases, be executed.

Indescribable scenes of despair among the Jews faced with arrest and deportation are reported. Whole families are said to have committed suicide. All along the whole demarcation lines, especially along the banks of the rivers Cher and Saone, Jews were shot attempting to escape into unoccupied France.

The Vichy Government has meanwhile begun to expel alien Jews from unoccupied France in order to facilitate their deportation together with those from occupied France.

The Nazi press in Poland said that tens of thousands of Jews are now working as forced labourers in many parts of Poland, and especially in the districts of Lublin, Radom, and Chelm, to swampy land and to improve navigation on the rivers. The slave workers, who include women and children, consist mainly of exiles from Germany, Austria, Slovakia, and the Czech "Protectorate." It will be recalled that 58,000 Jews were recently deported from Slovakia. Most of them are now in these districts.

8,250 Refugee Children Assisted To Palestine In Past Eight Years By Hadassah

The safe arrival of eighty-four Jewish refugee children in Palestine from various parts of Europe and Asia was announced by Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. Some of the children were in transit for two years.

The arrival of this group brings to 8,250 the number of boys and girls who have been sent to the Holy Land by Hadassah in the past eight years. Almost 1,300 have gone to Palestine since the beginning of the war. Negotiations are under way for the transfer of 270 other children from Rumania and Hungary.

Co-Founder Great Hospital Dies

Dr. Herman C. Frauenthal, orthopedic surgeon and co-founder with his brother, the late Dr. Henry Frauenthal, of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, Madison Avenue and 124th Street, New York, died at the hospital after a long illness. He was seventy-five years old and lived at 72 Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont, N.Y.

Dr. Frauenthal was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and was graduated in 1888 from Lehigh University, where he specialized in electrical engineering. He studied medicine at the New York University College of Medicine and practiced with his brother at offices in East Fifty-first Street and in lower Broadway.

After marrying Miss Minnie [illegible] in 1893, Dr. Frauenthal went to Europe to study orthopedic surgery. On his return to the United States, he became interested with his brother in the establishment of an orthopedic clinic for the poor at 398 Lexington Avenue. They raised money for the charitable project by means of bazaars and other social functions.

From the clinic grew the Hospital for Joint Diseases, which was founded in 1906 in a few modest buildings at 1919 Madison Avenue, present site of the hospital. There the brothers specialized in research in electrical orthopedics and X-ray surgery.

During the World War Dr. Frauenthal taught traumatic surgery

(Continued on Page Two)

Jewish Heroism Shown In Desert Fighting

A recent issue of Palestine And The Middle East, a monthly periodical, contains an eye-witness account by the labor leader, Joseph Baratz, of the heroism displayed by Jewish units in the Lybian campaign. The units that have distinguished themselves in the fighting in the Lybian Desert against Rommel's forces are those of the Water Supply companies in the Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Engineers, and Auxiliary Military Pioneers in the Middle East.

Magnificent work was done by Jewish drivers, upon whose courage, promptness and precision the supply of vital material for the forward troops depended. One Jewish Water Tank Company carried on an exemplary service, carrying half-a-million gallons of water to the front lines across the trackless wastes, day and night, for months without pause. They were constantly under fire from enemy air and ground forces, but they persevered without flinching.

Even when their vehicles broke down and they could not effect spot repairs, they did not abandon them. In one case, a driver stayed for eleven days beside his vehicle until help arrived. Another who was compelled to drop behind his desert convoy when his car stalled, found himself next morning in the centre of the battlefield; but he did not desert his machine, although a great tank engagement was proceeding. A British tank commander who regarded his presence as suspicious, ordered him to be taken into custody. The driver, a newcomer to Palestine, spoke a little Hebrew and no English. He was under suspicion as a spy. But [illegible] was taken to the rear, he [illegible] to the Relief Air Force and with the Commander (Suicide Squads).

A group of 350 Jewish soldiers serving in the Polish army, who were spending their leave in Palestine, were tendered an enthusiastic reception by the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Jerusalem. They were greeted by leaders of the Agency Executive and of the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council).

Earlier, the soldiers visited the Hadassah Hospital, the Hebrew University, and the Heral room at the headquarters of the Jewish National Fund. Each soldier was presented with a miniature Menora enclosed in a silver case made at the Bezalel Art School as a gift from the Jerusalem Jewish community.

The construction of large concrete ships for mercantile service is possible in Palestine, according to J. Karniter, a Jewish shipbuilder, formerly of Jugoslavia, who has just completed two fishing vessels of 58 and 90 tons each. With the proper installations, Mr. Karniter believes that the building of 2,000-ton vessels at the rate of one a week is possible in Palestine. Mr. Karniter formerly owned his own shipyard at Spalato on the coast of Jugoslavia.

During the past year, the Jewish population of Palestine contributed £400,000 pounds sterling (one pound is $4.00) for public needs in addition to 1,800,000 pounds received from abroad for the National Institutions, according to a report published by the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem. The greatest part of the funds received from abroad came from the United States, representing contributions from American Jews through the United Palestine Appeal.

A memorial day in honor of the Jewish seamen who lost their lives in the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine was observed in Palestine by proclamation of the Zebulun Seafaring Society. Groups of young Jewish sailors went out in boats and cast wreaths of flowers upon the water.

A Palestine dispatch to the Palcor News Agency states that 40 different kinds of basic chemicals are now being produced by the Co-Operative Laboratories of the graduates of the Hebrew University who have been given laboratory facilities by the University for their important research work. Founded two years ago on a modest scale, the laboratory is now able to supply pharmaceutical factories and other industrial concerns with a large part of their requirements of basic chemicals such as for the rubber and metalware

(Continued on Page Eight)

Rabbi Who Sued Bund Leader Is Dead

The Rev. Emanuel J. Jack, former rabbi of Temple Emanu-El of Yonkers, N.Y., and one-time nation chaplain of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, died in Yonkers General Hospital at the age of 52.

Dr. Jack was born in Rochester, N.Y., and received his A.B. degree in 1908 from the University of Chicago. He was graduated from the Hebrew Union College in 1911 and received his M.A. degree from Columbia University in 1923.

He was rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, Pueblo, Colo., 1911-17; the Reform Temple, Stockton, Calif., 1917-21, and of Temple B'nai Israel, Little Rock, Ark., 1921-26. He was rabbi of Temple Emanu-El here, 1926-31.

Dr. Jack, who had been rabbi of the Temple of Better Understanding (the Congregation of the Air) over radio station WFAS, was principal of the Yonkers Night High School from 1933 to 1935. He had been editor and publisher of The Voice, printed in Yonkers, and editor of The Westchester Jewish Weekly.

Dr. Jack, who in 1925 was the first rabbi to open the United States Senate's deliberations with a prayer, was a member of the California Motion Picture Censorship Board in 1920 and 1921 and was State chairman of the Arkansas Americanization Commission from 1922 to 1926. He was national chaplain of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1931.

Long active in the good fellowship movement, Dr. Jack inaugurated a "Better Understanding Week" that was observed in Yonkers in 1929. He was a chaplain with the A.E.F. in the First World War and was gassed [illegible] in the

36,000 Refugees Sent to Western Hemisphere Through Portugal Since War Began

Arriving at La Guardia Field, New York, aboard a Pan American Airways transatlantic clipper, Emanuel Rosen, director of the Immigration Service of the Joint Distribution Committee, asserted that about 1,500 Jewish refugees will have been evacuated monthly from Europe to the Western Hemisphere by the end of the year.

Mr. Rosen, who had been at Lisbon, Portugal, for two years expediting evacuation of Jewish refugees from Europe, was one of fifty-four passengers who arrived on the flying boat, twenty of whom were transatlantic voyagers. He paid tribute to Portuguese officials for their co-operation in expediting and aiding his organization's work among the refugees.

He pointed out that since the outbreak of the European war, 36,000 refugee Jews have been evacuated through Portugal to the United States and Pan-American countries.

Open Salvage Depots In N.Y.

A campaign to educate the people on the need for salvage and to provide depots where scrap metals and other vital materials can be left was started by the Jewish War Effort with the opening of depots at 1038 East 163rd Street, the Bronx, 2364 Broadway and 1617 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress

Berlin's Show May Bring $5,000,000 To Army Fund

Irving Berlin, author and producer of the all-soldier Broadway success, "This Is The Army," turned over to the U.S. Army Emergency Relief a check for $300,000 as the first installment from his show's profits.

Presenting the check to Major General Irving J. Phillipson, executive director of Army Emergency Relief, during the "Army Hour" program of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Berlin promised there was "lots more to follow" and cited figures indicating that the show's proceeds would climb close to $5,000,000.

The composer, a sergeant in the first world war, told General Phillipson that "This Is The Army" made a profit of $321,817 during its first seven weeks and he estimated that during the next scheduled five weeks' run it will have cleared $531,864.

"And that's not all," Mr. Berlin told the general, "Warner Brothers, who are going to make a picture of 'This Is The Army,' have generously promised to turn over all the profits to the Army Emergency Relief, and that will probably amount to at least $3,000,000. They have already given us an advance check of $250,000."

Mr. Berlin also said there would also be a large income from sale of sheet music, recordings, and even on the sale of program advertising.

Mr. Berlin, who in 1918 produced "Yip Yip Yaphank," the World War counterpart of "This Is The Army," which netted $350,000 [illegible] his recital of the show's finances with the remarkable announcement that [illegible]

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Social Notes—Montreal

Dr. and Mrs. E. Goldwater, Ellendale Road, are spending their holidays in Gananoque, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Feldman, Vendome Avenue, are spending a holiday at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Louis Goldschlager, Byron Avenue, has returned from visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Blumer, at their camp in the Laurentian Mountains.

Lionel Clare, R.C.A.F., of Dartmouth, N.S., is spending a holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Clare, at their cottage at Bellevue.

Lieutenant Seymour Rabinovitch, of Ottawa, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue.

Mrs. A. Lax, Royal Avenue, has returned from a holiday in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. Thomas Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue, has returned from Cornwall, Ontario, where she visited [illegible], Mrs. I. Goldfarb, Ottawa, Mrs. [illegible], Fredericton, N.B., and Mrs. Benoit of New York, are visiting the latter's father, Nathan Frank, Grey Avenue.

Mrs. S. Kellner, Fulton Avenue, has returned from New York, where she visited her cousin, Miss Lottie Rabinovitch.

Mrs. Hyman Charlton and son, Ronald, Cote St. Luc Road, are back from a holiday spent at Point Claire, Quebec, where they visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Levine.

Mrs. H. Sunalt, Queen Mary Road, spent a few days with Mrs. Rufus Wolfe at her cottage in Trout Lake.

Mrs. B. C. Morton and son, Robert, of Philadelphia, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher, Vendome Avenue, on their return from Murray Bay to their home.

Marvin and Brahm Feldman, sons of Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Feldman, Girouard Avenue, were at Lac Brule for the summer.

Mrs. F. Shure, Queen Mary Road, has returned from Carlsbad Springs, Ontario, where she spent the summer.

Mrs. Lewis Farkas, St. Joseph Street, Quebec City, who was at Cacouna for a holiday, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Coen, Wilson Avenue, have returned home from the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. J. T. Bigman and family, Fraser Street, Quebec City, who were at Lake St. Joseph for the summer, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sole and son, Michael, of Timmins, Ontario, were here.

Mrs. H. Livinson, Queen Mary Road, has returned from a ten-day stay at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Charles Oelbaum, of Toronto, visited her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldwater, Addington Avenue.

Mrs. Newman B. Freedman and daughter, Beverley Carol, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Lac Brule.

Miss Florence Levin, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Levin, Drummond Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montpetit, Hampton Avenue, have returned from Carlsbad Springs, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lisson and son, Ralph Junior, of Syracuse, N.Y., returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leonard U. Michael, Victoria Avenue.

Bertram H. Applebaum, Elm Avenue, has returned from Ivry and Leonard Willis Applebaum, has returned from Lac Brule.

Mrs. Leon Laing, Cote St. Antoine Road, has returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. M. Stein and Miss Miriam Stein, Prince Albert Avenue, are back from Ste Agathe.

Mrs. H. Hart, Olivier Avenue, went to spend several weeks at Ivry.

Mrs. Sydney Colson and son, Lyon, Grosvenor Avenue, have returned from Morin Heights, where they spent several weeks visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr and Mrs. Lawrence Cohen.

Mrs. J. Fineberg, Western Avenue, has returned from Ivry.

Mrs. E. Colson and son, Kenneth, Greene Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. Gertrude Gross and children, George and Phyllis, of New York, are visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs Maxwell Ship, at their cottage in Ivry.

Mrs. O. B. Roger, of Toronto has returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Flanders, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stern, of New York, have returned home after visiting Mrs. Ray Stern, Redfern Avenue.

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RABBI WHO SUED BUND LEADER IS DEAD

(Continued from Page One)

Army Reserve in 1927. He had been president of the New York, New Jersey and Delaware region of the Educational Advisers Association.

In 1936, Dr. Jack brought suit in the Supreme Court in New York against Fritz Kuhn, then leader of the German-American Bund, for $3,000,000, charging that Kuhn had slandered the Jews in statements the former Bund leader was alleged to have made when he was a witness before a joint legislative committee of the State Senate.

Dr. Jack was the author of many books, among them, "The Flag Speaks," "The Unknown Soldier," "Every American" and "Every Jew." He also had written several plays.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Sylvia Strauss Jack; a son, David E. Jack; a daughter, Mrs. Esther Chasan; three brothers and four sisters.

OPEN SALVAGE DEPOTS IN N.Y.

(Continued from Page One)

and of the United Jewish War Effort; Mrs. Wise, and Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum spoke at the three openings. Dr. Wise said the United Jewish War Effort, sponsored by the congress and other organizations, was out to help the war with practical accomplishment. He also spoke of the drive for $1,000,000 for relief in allied countries, started last June.

M. Maldwin Fertig, member of the Transit Commission, also spoke at the Bronx meeting and James Waterman Wise addressed the Brooklyn meeting. At each of the salvage depots there were displays of properly processed tin cans, in keeping with the campaign for tin.

Mrs. Thomas Brook, chairman of the salvage drive, said many depots will be opened throughout the metropolitan area and that soon a national campaign will be launched by the United Jewish War Effort. The Mizrachi Women's Organizations will co-operate in the city, with Mrs. Samuel Fisher acting as co-chairman, Mrs. Brook said. Contributions of scrap metal have already been made, she said.

HOSPITAL DIES

(Continued from Page One)

and orthopedics to officers in the Army Medical Corps, continuing at the same time his interest in the hospital.

In 1914 a new clinic was constructed in 124th Street, near Madison Avenue, and in 1924 the present hospital was dedicated. When Dr. Henry Frauenthal died in 1927, Dr. Herman Frauenthal succeeded him as chairman of the medical [illegible] board of the hospital.

Dr. Frauenthal [illegible] private practice after the death of his wife in 1932 but continued as a consultant in orthopedics at the hospital.

A son, Herman C. Frauenthal jr., survives.

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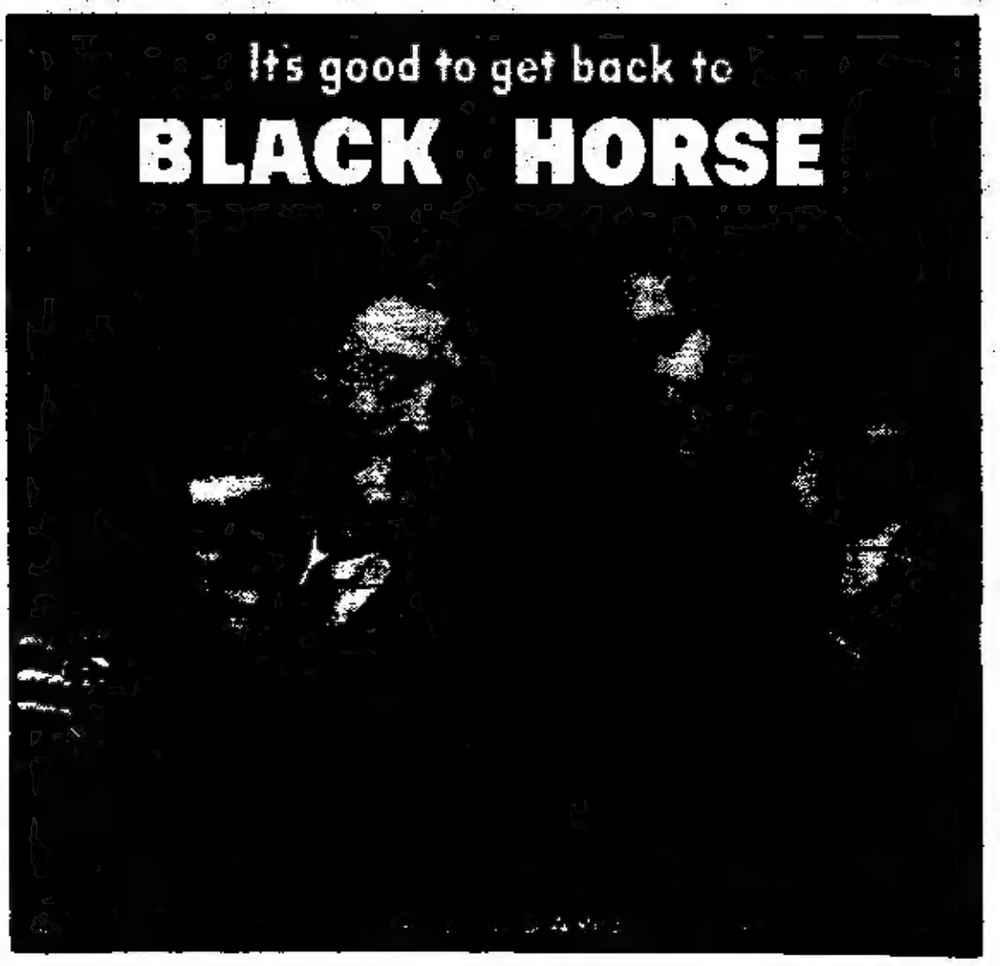

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Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Jocelyn Isaacs, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned home after visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldstein, of Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Reuben S. Gold and family, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Ste. Marguerite.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gordon and Miss Catharine Gordon, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Miss Bessie Rubin, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Dobrofsky, Lincoln Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Kellnor, of New Orleans, Louisiana, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Applebaum, Elm Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Jack Rosenbaum, and daughter, Miss Roslyn Rosenbaum, Westmount Avenue, visited Mrs. A. Shapiro, Avenue des Braves, Quebec City, at her summer home in Lac Beauport.

Eat Hash— and like it!

"I tell my family that as long as Jack is overseas, we'll eat hash and like it."

"WE ARE at war. It costs lots to win. It would cost everything to lose. So I don't figure that because we'll soon pay a small amount as compulsory savings, I can fold my hands and say 'That's that!' No sir! Some people may need compulsory savings to save something for their own good. But that's the minimum. I'm out to save *all* I can to buy War Savings Stamps and Certificates to help win the war and have something substantial put by for the days when there won't be all this work and overtime."

"I've cluttered my garbage can 'Hitler' and believe me he doesn't get anything that's worth anything."

Buy War Savings Stamps from druggists, banks, post offices, telephone offices, department stores, grocers, tobacconists and other retail stores. Certificates may be purchased for immediate delivery in denominations of $5, $10, $25 from banks, trust companies and post offices.

National War Finance Committee

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bennett, and daughter, Miss Norda Bennett, and son, Avram, of Toronto, have returned home after having visited Mrs. Bennett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Klinsberg, Grosvenor Avenue.

Mrs. Maurice Greenblatt, Sherbrooke Street West, had as her guests for the Joseph-Bloomfield wedding, Mrs. Blanche Jonas, Misses Rachel Frances Bloomfield, sister of the bride, and Irma Goldman, of New York, and Mrs. Joseph Schiffer, of Toronto.

Miss Jane Lowenstein, of Nashville, Tenn., is arriving on Saturday to be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mrs. M. Nevard, of New York, is visiting her father, S. Ballon in Dorval.

Mr. and Mrs. George Faber and daughter, Suzanne Luba, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. Faber's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman, Belmont Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Friedman and Mr. and Mrs M. Greenberg were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Friedman at their cottage at Lake Manitou.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jessby, Forden Avenue, are at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Dr. and Mrs. B. Usher and son, Michael, Victoria Avenue, are back having spent part of the summer at Point Claire.

Misses Rose and Lillian Rabinovitch, Grosvenor Avenue, have returned from Lac Brule where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Klineberg, Grosvenor Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Meyerovitch, Grosvenor Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenberg, Queen Mary Road, returned home by boat after staying at Tadoussac.

Miss Hannah Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending a holiday at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Miss Ruth Viner, Bishop Street, has returned from Lac Brule where she spent the summer.

A. Kellnor, Elm Avenue, is taking a two weeks' holiday at Lac Brule.

Mrs. A. Applebaum, Elm Avenue, has returned from New York, where she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Applebaum.

Miss Charlotte Glaser, of Windsor, Ontario, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Feldman, Esplanade Avenue, for five weeks, and they are spending their vacation at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kisme and family are spending the summer [illegible]

Mrs. Charles Kahn, Maplewood Avenue, is in New York, having accompanied her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rubin, and is visiting them.

Mrs. J. Singman, Durlington Avenue, has returned from New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City, where she visited relatives.

Miss Beckie Cohen, Querbes Avenue, has left for Winnipeg, where she will teach school.

Mrs. I. J. Abramson, Champagneur Avenue, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gamerov, of Highstown, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Deitcher and family, Querbes Avenue, are spending the summer in Val Morin.

Misses Lottie Ellenbogen and Doris Landau have returned from a three weeks' holiday, visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Landau, Kemp Trille, Ontario.

Miss Magda Deitcher, Querbes Avenue, is touring Ontario and will visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Staying at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe were: Misses Betty Epstein, Lillian Tickin, Bena Singer, Rainy Damor, Jeannie and Sarah Kaufsky, Lillian and Connie Gold, of Glace Bay, N.S., Jean Seidman, Marjorie Ornstein, Lillian Weisman, of New York, Sadie Rubin, Alice Millman, Gertrude Burke, Ida Coleman, Helen Steinman, Beatrice Brownstein, Mildred Penn, Dorothy Solis; Harry Cohen, Samuel Miller, Sydney Starr, Louis Smith, Morris Bieber, Louis Silverman, Moe Bonder, Sidney Silverman, Harvey Malis, Alex. Simon, H. Rabin, I. Landis, Abe Vinisky, David Vinisky, Moe Heitner, Al. Schwartz, Louis Salomon, of Three Rivers, Reuben Clamen, David Hosat, Ben. Cohen, R.C.A.F., Eric Fischer, Jack Glazer, Max Carelick, Nathan Selby, Albert Cohen, C. J. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vilner, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Rabow.

Card Of Thanks

Mrs. Louis A. Sendel wishes to thank her relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy during her sad bereavement in the loss of her father, David Latt, of Detroit, Mich.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a tombstone to the late Hyman Dorfman will take place on Sunday, August 30th, at 11 a.m., at Shaare Zion Cemetery.

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **RED CROSS**, Jewish Branch: Frank and Gerald Guttman, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guttman, Wiseman Avenue, raised $15 by cleaning the shoes of their neighbors at their summer home in Trout Lake. They were helped in holding a bazaar there by two friends, Austin Beutel and William Shalinsky, and from that realised $57. Both sums were turned over to the Red Cross.

• **COMBINED JEWISH APPEAL:** To acquaint Jewish citizens with the urgent demands of community welfare and patriotic activities, a series of dinners is being held at the Montefiore Club. Host at the first dinner on Tuesday, at the Montefiore Club was Louis Wolfe. Harry Deckelbaum and Emile Lazare were hosts at the Montefiore Club on Thursday. In the Appeal, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies is seeking $310,000; Jewish General Hospital $91,000 to continue essential community medical care; United Jewish Refugee & War Relief Agencies, $90,000 as part of its drive for aid to stricken Jewry; War Efforts Committee, $42,000 to carry on patriotic activities; Canadian Jewish Congress, $24,500 for anti-defamation work and other interests.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• Mrs. Max Usher, Decarie Boulevard, collected $5 from guests at a Ste. Agathe hotel for cigarettes for soldiers overseas.

• **FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES:** Family Welfare Department, 2060 Bleury Street, requests ladies', men's, children's clothing, also household effects, swatches, remnants, or small pieces of material, to keep the clothing room stocked up, and to meet demands for the High Holidays. Mrs. S. Jaffe is chairman of the Clothing Room Committee.

• **CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS EASTERN DIVISION:** Comforts Fund; teas and bridge parties were held under the convenorship of Mrs. M. Hyman, through the Bnai Brith Women's Auxiliary, in the Lac Bay section of Val Morin. Hostesses: Mesdames H. Lobell, M. Hyman, J. Salomon, M. Berson, M. Becker, M. Gillett, N. Schrieber, M. Finkelstein, M. Maron. Names omitted from this list were sent to the Review with no first names or initials. At Mrs. M. Hyman's home, in a children's garden party and food sale held to raise money, those participating were: Joan Hyman, Joyce Cutler, Lila Klineberg, Judy Gordon, Seymour Brock, Sima Goodlin, David Schrieber, Jerry Leboff, Carole Ungar, Stanley Hyman, Leonard Gillett, Seymour Klineberg, Sidney Cutler, Henry Schreiber, Raymond Leboff. Donations have been received from Just a Group Girls, Miss Sara Lemar, $7.46; Zionist Order Habonim, Leon D. Crestohl, president, $10; Upsilon Lambda Phi Fraternity, Lewis J. Manolson, $8; Bessarabier Hebrew Sick Benefit Society, L. Sherker, David Smiley, $26; Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, Miss Anne Lewinson, $38.

• **JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY:** Because the situation of Jewish refugees in Vichy, France, is deteriorating daily, it is asked of Jewish residents in Canada seeking admission to the United States not to overload the facilities of the Society until some disposition is made of Vichy cases. Those having relatives in Vichy, France, are advised to communicate with the nearest JIAS office, at Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg, with a view to possible admission of the migrants to the United States. The Visa Division of the Department of State in Washington is concerned with the problem of refugees in Vichy, France, and, except for people coming to the States in the furtherance of the war effort, visa applications of immigrants in unoccupied France have been placed on a priority list. H. Barsky is president of the Society; M. A. Solkin, executive director.

• Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters has announced the appointment of Rabbi Charles Bender of Montreal as part-time Chaplain in the R.C.A.F. with the rank of Hon. Flt-Lieut. Rabbi Bender will be attached to No. 3 Training Command and will be stationed in Montreal. Rabbi Bender was born and educated in England. In 1928 he was called to the pulpit of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Montreal, the oldest Jewish congregation in Canada. He remained there for almost twelve years, and is now rabbi of the Adath Israel Congregation in Outremont.

Rabbi Bender is a past president of Bnai Brith Lodge No. 729 in Montreal and for two years was honorary educational director of the United Talmud Torah Schools. He is a member of the National Council of the Zionist Organization in Canada, and a member of the Dominion Council of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Since 1937 he has been Jewish chaplain at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and is a member of the Juvenile Aid Committee.

• **TEMPLE EMANU-EL**, Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi: Services will be resumed Friday, September 4th, at 8:15 p.m. Prayers of intercession by Dr. Stern. Registration in School on Sundays, September 6th and 13th, at 10 a.m., and for daily classes in Hebrew, Miss Frances Katz, director, in charge. Admission for the High Holy days, as in past years, will be by card only. Additional seating accomodation is provided at the same times for non-members in the Community House. Committee: Hyman Gruver, chairman; George Hollinger, Harry E. Davis, Martin Arnavitz, Maurice Garfinkle, Dr. Lyon Bercovitch, Morris Ginsberg, Harry Stern, Norman Genser, Feitz Lewis, William Gitles.

• **YOUNG HEBREW MALBEN ALUMNI SOCIETY:** annual tag day in aid of several hundred school youth whom the Society clothes twice annually, will take place on September 15th. Volunteer taggers wanted at once to enroll Talon 3812, 5125 Park Avenue, Miss Sarah Miller, secretary.

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CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS HOLDS MARITIME CONFERENCE

The third maritime conference of the Canadian Jewish Congress, which met in Sydney, N.S., was addressed by Mayor D. W. Morrison, of Glace Bay; Mayor D. Jack MacLean, of Sydney; and M. A. Patterson, M.L.A., who represented the province. A. B. Bennett, of Toronto, president of the Central Division; H. M. Caiserman, general secretary; William Abrams, national director of the War Efforts Committee, both of Montreal gave reports. A paper was read by Harvey Weber, of Sydney, on "Maritime Jewry And World Leadership." Rev. A. Babb, of St John, spoke on "The New Trend In Jewish Education." Eight sessions included a luncheon and banquet at which the guest speaker was Rabbi Harry J. Stern, of Montreal, who spoke on "Tasks Immediately Facing Us." Rabbi Stern also broadcast a twenty-five-minute address on Jewish-Gentile relations, and addressed a luncheon of the Rotary Club on "The Challenge To Jew And Christian."

The following officers and members of the committee were unanimously selected:—honorary presidents, N. Heinish, Halifax; Gordon Ekman, Sydney; Maritime officers, Eli Boyaner, President; Rev. A. Babb, executive secretary, Ralph Isaacs, treasurer, all of St. John; [illegible] Sydney; [illegible] Sydney; [illegible] Moncton; S. S. Jacobson, Halifax; vice-presidents; executive council, B. Epstein, New Waterford; M. Bagun, Glace Bay; John Simon, Halifax; Charles Zwerling, Halifax; A. Clup, St. John; Harry Goodman, New Glasgow; M. Greenblatt, Moncton; M. Dingott, Bathurst; S. Fuhrer, Edmundston; H. Valensky, Fredericton; J. J. Freedman, St. John, N.B.; War Efforts: W. Yess, Moncton; Nos Heinish, chairman, Halifax; H. Columbus, New Waterford; Mrs. Harry Cohen, Sydney; A. Levine, Moncton; Mrs. L. Isaacs, St. John; M. S. Bernstein, St. John; Morris Spiro, New Glasgow; W. Kaplansky, St. John; Mrs. M. B. Fineberg, Halifax; R. Rosenbech, Campbellton; B. Hamburg, Glace Bay; Public Relations Committee: B. R. Gass, chairman, St. John; Gordon Ekman, Sydney; N. Green, Halifax; S. Goodman, New Glasgow; Irving Pink, Yarmouth; L. Shrier, Bathurst; M. Sand, Dalhousie; L. Selick, Moncton; Educational Committee: Rev. I. Kenner, Sydney; Rev. A. Greenspan, Halifax; Rev. A. Babb, St. John; Rev. S. Spiro, Yarmouth; Rev. D. Petrusha, and Rev. M. Kirshenblatt, Glace Bay; Rev. M. Bashkin, St. John; Rev. M. Rosenstein, New Waterford; Rev. M. Krasa, Fredericton; Rev. S. B. Brownstein, Whitney; Rev. Medinch, Moncton; U.J.R. & W.R.A.: Joseph Simon, chairman, Halifax; Jack Levitan, Sydney; J. Rabin, Middleboro; Bill Shore, Glace Bay; J. Lubbenson, St. John; M. [illegible], Dr. I. Cole, Sydney.

Resolutions were adopted to establish a War Efforts Committee in each community, including all elements; to ask the Public Relations Council of Congress to urge the government to ban anti-Semitic propaganda because it is allied to Fascism and Nazism; to carry out the questionnaire method of ascertaining public relations co-operation; to ask the government to effect legislation against discrimination in war industries employment on racial grounds; to stress the creation of a Jewish Army in Palestine; to have congregational committees act as education committees; to have kept a record of Jewish men in the armed forces in each community; to support the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies.

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DEATHS

The death of Anne Greenberg Gittleson, wife of Julius Gittleson, and sister of Mrs. H. Spector, occurred on August 23rd. Funeral was held from Paperman's, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating. Interment was in Chevra Kadisha cemetery. Shiva at 407 Edward Charles Street.

Abraham Robinson, of Portland, Maine, died in Worcester, Mass., on August 18th. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. E. Robinson, of Portland, Maine, his sister, Mrs. Frank Kumin, of Worcester, Mass.; five brothers, Benjamin Robinson, K.C., and Morris, Hyman, Samuel and Jacob, all of Montreal. The funeral took place in Portland from Mr. Robinson's home on August 19th.

Elinor Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, 9 Nelson Avenue, died at the Ross Memorial Pavilion on August 19th, in her 17th year. Besides her parents, she is survived by five sisters, Mrs. S. Schwartz, Mrs. R. Milrot, Mrs. C. S. Davis, Mrs. H. Kendall, Mrs. M. Elenoff; two brothers, William and Ben. Cohen. Funeral was held on August 21st from Paperman's, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating, and interment was in Chevra Kadish cemetery. Shiva at 9 Nelson Avenue.

More than 8,000 South African Jews, about 9% of the total Jewish population of the Union, are serving with the British forces, 3,000 of whom are on the Middle Eastern front. 131 had been killed in the Libyan and Egyptian campaign, while 127 were wounded and 229 are missing.

The Story Of The Jews In The Building Of America

The Life of The Land and The Life of Its Jewish Citizens Are Woven Together

By Permission Of The Jewish Welfare Board And The American Association For Jewish Education

The story of the Jews in the building of America starts, not today nor a hundred years ago, but in the year 1492. It began with a man who thought the world was round and who had courage enough to prove it at the risk of his own life. He called himself Cristobal Colon. We know him today as Christopher Columbus, the man who opened a new world for the oppressed and persecuted of all nations.

In Spain, for hundreds of years the Jews had lived in what is still remembered as a golden age. Under the Moors and even under the Spaniards, they enjoyed a degree of freedom they had nowhere else in Europe. They had produced scientists, scholars, philosophers, poets and musicians. They helped make Spain famous for learning and culture.

But in 1492, that Golden Age came to an end. Ferdinand, the king of Spain, who had just driven out the last of the Moors, ordered the Jews to renounce their religion or leave Spain. Many became Christians, but many more, 300,000 in all, chose to remain Jews and go into exile.

Columbus did not hesitate to go to Jewish mapmakers for his charts and information, and to Jewish scientists for his facts. And it was not Isabella's jewels that financed the voyage of discovery, but the funds of a converted Jew, Luis de Santangel by name.

On the voyage with Columbus were six men who had been born Jews; the sailor who first sighted the land of the new world was Rodrigo de Triana, a Jew, and Luis de Torres, another Jew, was the [illegible] on land of the new world. Torres, because he knew [illegible] was sent out by the Indies. He learned the first inland expedition in America, on the island of Cuba; and it was he who brought tobacco back to Europe. Torres returned to the New World to live out his life in Cuba, thus becoming one of the first European settlers of America.

Those Jews who remained in Spain, converted to Christianity, were called Marranos, which means the damned; and many of them considered themselves that. Most of them practiced Jewish religious customs secretly, in spite of the terrible punishments which the Inquisition inflicted on any who were discovered.

They clung to their Judaism, and when Spanish and Portuguese colonies began to be established in South and Central America, they flocked to the New World in the hope that there they might once again become Jews in observance as well as in spirit. They settled in Mexico and Brazil and the West Indies, but their hopes of religious freedom were not fulfilled; the Inquisition went with them, and in both the Spanish and Portuguese colonies they encountered persecution.

Then Holland took possession of Brazil. Jews not only from Spain and Portugal, but from all over Europe, flocked there. For a brief time it seemed that all would be well for the Jews in Brazil. But in 1654 that hope vanished. The Portuguese seized Brazil from the Dutch and once more the Jews had to flee for their lives.

One small boatload of them, after being captured by pirates and then rescued by a French man-of-war, reached the Dutch colony which was called New Amsterdam. In September, 1654, they sailed into the harbor of this Dutch village, the first Jewish settlers in what was one day to become New York City.

Old Peter Stuyvesant ruled the colony at that time, and he refused to permit the Jews to remain. But they had come far enough in their wanderings; they were here in New Amsterdam, and here they were going to stay. Finally Stuyvesant and the directors of the Dutch West Indies Company relented and decided that the Jews might stay.

One strong-willed man, Asher Levy by name, became the leader of these Jewish settlers in their resolute fight for their rights, including the right to military service in defense of the new country. Under the Dutch they eventually managed to gain, if not complete liberty, at least a tolerance that was more than they enjoyed in most other quarters of the earth.

The Jews, although poverty-stricken refugees at the time of their landing, immediately set about establishing themselves as citizens of worth and usefulness. The British took New Amsterdam and renamed it New York, and under English rule Jewish rights were upheld. Forbidden to engage in certain occupations, the Jews took to trading. They developed an honorable reputation among the Indians, and their boats and barges journeyed far up the Hudson and Delaware Rivers.

By 1683 they had rented a place to worship, and in 1728 they undertook to build their first synagogue on Mill Street. They became persons of respect in the community, honored and trusted by both the Dutch and the English. As word of the wonderful new land travelled back to Europe, more and more Jews sailed across the seas to America.

Naturally, Jews joined those settlements which guaranteed the greatest degree of religious freedom. Massachusetts, for all that the Pilgrims had come there as refugees, offered freedom for Puritans, but not for Catholics, Quakers or Jews. In Rhode Island, Roger Williams had established the most liberal of all colonies, one that guaranteed freedom for all people. Thus in 1658 Jews began settling in Newport, where in time they built one of the most prosperous Jewish communities in America.

To the smaller towns they came in twos and threes, very often among the first settlers. They were fearless pioneers, for many of them, with a sack of ribbons and trinkets on their backs and muskets over their shoulders, went far into the wilderness to trade with the Indians. They crossed the Alleghenies and they plodded up to the wild Northwest territory, and sometimes they were the first white men in those distant places.

In the larger cities of the colonies, New York, Newport, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah, communities were built as Jews settled in increasing numbers.

On the 17th of April of '75, when Paul Revere clattered through "every Middlesex village and farm," there were about 3,000 Jews in the Thirteen Colonies—not very many, but then neither was America very large or thickly settled at that time. Yet even though they were not many, the Jews made their weight felt in the Revolution.

It is estimated that of these 3,000 men, women and children, some 300 at one time or another, during the long course of the war, fought in the militia or the regular army. In Charleston, where Jews played an important part in the defense of the colony, one company of the town's militia had so many that it was called "The Jews' Company."

Major David Salisbury Franks, a member of the famous Franks family, accompanied Arnold on his retreat from Canada, and afterwards fought on through the war. His cousin, Isaac Franks, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Continental army. In Georgia, Mordecai Sheftall, a Jew, became Deputy Commissary-General of Issues, and another Jew, David Emanuel, after a thrilling career during the war, became the governor of Georgia in 1801.

There is no room here to list all the 300 and more who fought as officers and privates in that war. Yet Benjamin Nones should be mentioned, a volunteer private under Pulaski, a lieutenant under De Kalb, and finally a Major and Staff Officer under George Washington.

Perhaps as important as any military service the Jews were able to contribute was the part they played in the financing of the Revolution. For the Revolutionary War, like all wars, could be fought successfully only if the resources were available. The Continental Congress was always in need of funds, and Washington's army was always losing men in large numbers for lack of money to pay the troops and buy them food and clothing.

When Congress or the army needed money, the Jews gave liberally, without question or security. A few contributions are recorded, such as the pledge of 3,000 pounds from Isaac Moses to Robert Morris, when Morris, minister of finance, was in desperate straits; or the contributions of Aaron Levy and Joseph Simon; or the $7,000 which Philip Minis of Georgia advanced to pay the troops. But there were also other contributions never recorded — funds raised in synagogues to buy food and clothing for soldiers, and loans from individuals to members of Congress, to officers of the army, and to plain soldiers.

Outstanding was the work of Haym Salomon, a little Polish Jew who, charged by the British in New York with aiding and abetting the American cause, escaped from prison and fled to Philadelphia where he devoted himself to the cause of the Revolution.

Salomon's task was to turn Morris' credits into hard cash. When money was needed, regardless of the purpose, it was to Haym Salomon that Robert Morris turned. Haym Salomon was slowly dying [illegible] have made a fortune and provided liberally for his family. He did neither, and died bankrupt in 1785, having given his life for his country, as surely as any soldier in the field.

Before leaving the Colonial period, a word should be said about the seafaring activities of the Jews during the Revolution. America was fighting England, a seafaring nation, but the Colonies had no regular navy and were forced to depend upon the activities of irregular privateers. Some of these privateers were commanded by Jews, and in other cases, whole fleets of them were owned and operated by Jews. These volunteer fleets struck telling blows toward the final outcome of the war.

Though the Revolution was over, there were still battles to be won; for the thirteen colonies had to be fused into a single united nation with a Constitution and a Bill of Rights. It was the Bill of Rights, with its many "small" but terribly important freedoms that opened the door for the Jews into every one of the new states.

The Jews began to spread out, to move westward with the urgent tide of the American frontier. As yet, they were not numerous; so far as can be learned, their numbers increased from 3,000 to 15,000 during the years from 1785 to 1840. At this time there were a good many English, German, Russian and Polish Jews in addition to the old Sephardic or Spanish Jews. They did not congregate in the large cities as did those coming in the later waves of immigration, but pushed on beyond the frontier. In many places they settled in groups and formed a community, set aside a piece of land as a burial place, and built a synagogue.

Thus, at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, synagogues appeared in many towns, in Richmond, in Baltimore, in New Orleans, and even upon the wilderness road to Louisville. Quietly, often leaving no record, the Jews pioneered into the wilderness, to trade with the Indians and to provide the other pioneers with the supplies they so badly needed.

When the Wyoming Valley massacre occurred, a party of women and children started from western Pennsylvania back to their homes in Connecticut. Weary and starving they came, one Friday evening, to the home of a Jewish trader who was laying out the Sabbath dinner in his rude log cabin. To him they seemed like strangers out of the Bible. He washed their feet and seated them at his table, and afterward they were passed on from Jewish home to Jewish home until the frontier was behind them.

One of these early settlers was a man by the name of Abraham Mordecai, who came into Alabama in 1780, and later founded the city of Montgomery. Mordecai built the first cotton gin in Alabama. Another was Joseph Jonas, an early pioneer of the Northwest Territory. Jonas started the Jewish community at Cincinnati, which afterwards became one of the most flourishing in the land.

In the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War, as in the Revolution, Jews were quick to offer their services. During the War of 1812, Spanish Jews still formed a considerable part of the American Jewish population; many of them fought in the army, and others did signal service in the navy. Once again privateers owned, manned and commanded by Jews sailed under the Stars and Stripes. At sea, two Jewish officers, Commodore Uriah P. Levy and Captain John Ordronneaux, distinguished themselves.

There were Central European Jews among those who trickled into Texas during and just before the troubled days of the Lone Star State. A tide of immigration from the many small German kingdoms and dukedoms was beginning. The peasants and workers, smarting under oppression, were leaving their homes for the distant United States. They had heard of it as a land of liberty and opportunity, and the boldest among them threw off their bonds to sail for the land of the free.

A good many of these people from Central Europe made their way into the then wild and unsettled Texas. Adolphus Stern was one of the first settlers of Nacogdoches, in 1824. He fought against Santa Anna for the freedom of the Lone Star State. Later he became a member of the Lone Star Congress, and after that one of the first representatives Texas sent to the U.S. Congress. There were Jews with Sam Houston, and his surgeon general was Moses Albert Levy. Still other Jews fought with the American forces in the war with Mexico.

More and more of the immigrants now were German Jews, Jews from Holland, Jews from the Baltic States and from Poland. These were poor people, hard working men and women, who left everything behind them and journeyed to a strange land where they might be free to live and work and worship God. They came in small groups. Few of them lingered on the eastern seaboard. Like many Yankees, they would take packs on their backs and go peddling small necessities in the newly settled middle west.

After a time, the Jewish peddler would be able to replace his pack with a horse and wagon, in which he would drive from town to town. Finally, he might find a place where he could open a little shop and settle down to make a new life with his family. As more Jews arrived a community would

(Continued on Page Seven)

BIRTHS

Born, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, on August 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldsmith (nee Ann L. Scrivener) a son.

Born, at Woman's General Hospital, on August 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Goldman (nee Sadie Zelden), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Levine, (nee Lena Mozeh), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fipersberg, (nee Helen Levine), a son, brother of Barbara and Brenda.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Eli Jacobs, a son.

Born, on August 22nd, at the Jewish General Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Lazarovitch, (nee Rose Schwartz), a daughter, sister of Mark.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Sheinert, (nee Doris Jasper), on August 23rd, at the Jewish General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Markel, (nee Sylvia Sibales), Clark Street, on August 24th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son.

Louis E. Spiegler, attorney and communal leader of Washington, D.C., has been appointed as General Counsel and representative of H.I.A.S. there.

Crete is to have a Ghetto, to which the Nazis plan to deport all Jews from Salonika, barring those who were conscripted for labor.

Hungarian authorities are experiencing great difficulty as a result of the ousting of Jews from positions in the economic life of the country, it is revealed in a report published in the "Magyar Orszag."

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MARRIAGES

Goldwater-Monson

The marriage of Miss Betty Monson, daughter of Mrs. S. Epstein, and the late Harry Monson, of Ottawa, to Private David Goldwater, R.C.O.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Goldwater, Girouard Avenue, took place on August 9th, at the summer home of the bride's mother, in Britannia Village, a suburb of Ottawa, with Captain Rabbi O. R. Freeman officiating, assisted by Rev. J. Rubin and Rev. H. Goldsmith. The bride, who was given [illegible] wore a [illegible] and a shoulder bouquet of [illegible] roses with lilies-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Jean Monson was her only attendant, and wore a beige jersey dress, with brown accessories, and a shoulder bouquet of Talisman roses. Mrs. Ezra wore a crepe dress, with a picture hat, and a corsage of roses. The best man was Myer Crown, of Montreal, and the marriage canopy was supported by A.C.2 Jack Goldwater, and A.C.2 Nathan Goldwater, brothers of the groom, and by Sgt. Ben. Kaplinsky and Pte. Nathan Palmer. There was a reception and dinner after the wedding, Mrs. Epstein wearing navy blue crepe, and a shoulder bouquet of roses, and Mrs. Goldwater wearing beige wool crepe, with a shoulder bouquet of Talisman roses. The house was decorated with fresh cut garden flowers. The bridal couple left to live in Huntington. Out-of-town guest were Myer Crown, Miss Gizelle Goldwater, sister of the groom, Lionel Bendalin, A.C.2 Jack Goldwater and A.C.2 Nathan Goldwater, all of Montreal; L.A.C. Jack Monson, of St. Hubert, and W.O.2 Morton Monson, of St. John's, Newfoundland, brothers of the bride; and Misses Tilli's and Marion Bender, of Cornwall.

Schwartz-Tucker

The marriage of Miss Ruth Tucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Tucker, Maplewood Avenue, to Flist Officer Harvey Schwartz, R.C.A.F., son of Mrs. A. Blumer, Parthenais Street, took place on August 9th, at the home of the bride's parents, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a long, white dress of jersey, with an heart-shaped neckline, three-quarter-length sleeves, and a full skirt falling from the drapped waistline. Her waist-length veil of tulle illusion was held by a cap of the same material, and she carried a bible covered with gardenias. Her sister, Mrs. J. Rabin, was her matron of honor, wearing a dinner dress with a long bodice of black Chantilly lace, and a full skirt of beige jersey. She carried a sheaf of [illegible] roses, which was decorated with gladioli in various shades. Mrs. Tucker wore a pink dress, with insertions of lace, and with gardenias in her hair, and Mrs. Blumer wore green grinted crepe, with a black straw hat, and a corsage of red roses. The bridal couple left on a trip to New York and to Moncton, N.S., the bride wearing a blue wool suit with a blue fox collar, and wine colored accessories. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Martin Solomon, a sister of the groom, and George Nemkroff, cousin of the bride, both of New York.

Glassbourg-Rosemarin

The marriage of Rosalie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rosemarin, St. Joseph Boulevard West, to Arthur Leo Glassbourg, son of Emil Glassbourg, and the late Mrs. Glassbourg, took place at the home of the bride on August 23rd, Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a brown serge dressmaker suit, with gored skirt, a blouse of white silk, and a light brown felt hat. She had a corsage of roses. Dr. Louis Miller was best man. The home was decorated with cut flowers. A family dinner was served. Mrs. Rosemarin wore a flowered silk dress, with a white straw hat. The bridal couple left for a trip to Quebec, the Gaspe, and New Brunswick. They will live in Montreal.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

The marriage of Janet Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, to A.C.2 Norman I. Caplan, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Caplan, Grosvenor Avenue, will take place on Saturday evening, September 5th, at Temple Emanu-el, Rabbi H. J. Stern officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Solomon, de Vimy Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Sylvia, to Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Candib, the wedding to take place the latter part of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crystal, Bloomfield Avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Bessie, to Jack Herman, of New York, to take place on September 6th.

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Expertly washed and ironed by hand.
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BUTTERED BEETS

Peel raw beets. Grate on a very coarse grater. Place in a pot, with a generous piece of butter, cover and simmer slowly until cooked.

Miss Mary Vineberg,
4278 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal

BAKED MACARONI AND CHEESE PUDDING

one-half pound cut macaroni
one-quarter pound cheese, grated
salt and pepper to taste
three tablespoons of butter
one-quarter cup matzoh meal
one tin tomato soup

Cook macaroni for fifteen minutes and strain. Put half into a greased baking dish, add grated cheese, salt, pepper, butter, matzoh meal and tomato soup. Cover with remainder of macaroni and bake in moderate oven until brown.

Mrs. N. Davis,
320 Montrose Avenue, Toronto.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Weiser, Outremont Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Allan A. Rudman, son of the late Jacob Rudman and of Mrs. Rudman, of Montreal. Mr. Rudman is a graduate of McGill University.

The engagement of Esther, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. Borenstein, Park Avenue, and the late C. Borenstein, to I. Marcovitch, youngest son of Mrs. S. Marcovitch, and the late L. Marcovitch, is announced.

M. and Mrs. J. Goldwasser, Mount Royal Boulevard, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Moses Moscovitch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moscovitch, Hutchison Street. Mr. Moscovitch received his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Civil Law at McGill University.

The engagement of Mollie, daughter of Max Buhroff, and the late Mrs. Buhroff, Hutchison Street, to Saul Klein, of Halifax, N.S., is announced.

BAR-MITZVAHS

The bar-mitzvah of Norman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tulin, Waverley Street, took place at Beni Jacob Synagogue, Fairmount Avenue West, on Saturday, August [illegible]. Kiddush was held at the home, which was decorated with pink and white gladioli and was followed by a reception. Mrs. Tulin, mother of Norman, wore a black suit with white collars and cuffs, and having a long waisted jacket and a pleated skirt. Her corsage was of orchids.

TORONTO

DEATHS

The death of Harris Shulman, of Uxbridge Ontario, occurred on Tuesday, August 18th, at the Toronto General Hospital. He was 69 years of age. He is survived by four daughters; Mrs. J. Yudken, Mrs. S. Rosenzweig, Sophie, of Toronto, and Mrs. V. Bocksen, of Brockville; two son, Norman and Irving, of Toronto; two sisters, Mrs. I. Miller, of Timmins, and Mrs. B. Dickler, of New York; three brothers, Samuel, of Toronto, Aaron, of Midland, and Joseph, overseas.

• TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **Y.M.H.A. HOME CAMP** closed its season at Orde Street School where 125 children attended daily. A special luncheon was held to which the children did not bring their lunch as usual, but were served a full-course meal. The master of ceremonies was Harvey Coopersmith, one of the campers. A welcome to the guests was given by Toby Gedansky, mayor of the Camp. Mrs. Percy Hermant, chairman of the Camp Committee, spoke. A skit, directed by Sol. Littman, was presented by Harvey Coopersmith, Maurice Levine, Ellen Goldberg. Talks were given by Mark Tarail, executive director of the Y.M.H.A.; Miss Bess Hadler, director of the Home Camp; and Mr. Spratt, caretaker of the school. Thanks were given to Mrs. Ben Sadowski who arranged two special outdays for the camp, one to Miss Lillian Smith's summer home at Lorne Park and one to Mrs. Leon Toller' farm at Aurora. A sing-song was led by Art Stillman. Other guests were: Mesdames Harold Levi, Bernard Vine, S. Supera, Miss Belle Latchman, Philip Abrams, Harvey Blackstein, Sydney Schipper, Irving Herman, Frank Weinstock, Harry Elman. On one afternoon the campers welcomed their parents to a display of work done during the summer, and a bazaar in aid of the Russian War Relief Fund and the Red Cross was held, where campers sold articles they made. The program included movies of last year's Home Camp and a play on "When The War Is Over," directed by Pierre de Boutillone.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• **L. Z. A. JUNIOR B'NAI B'RITH** Toronto Chapter 103 will hold its opening meeting on Sunday, August 30th, at 2.30 p.m., in club rooms of the Royal York Hotel. Applicants welcome. President is Melville Goldberg.

• **JEWISH NATIONAL FUND COMMITTEE** collections will take place at the cemeteries. S. Rogul is chairman; A. Cohen, in charge of box collections; Miss Helen Natman, chairman of Shomer Hadati; Tzvi Bursiyn, of Shomer Hatzair.

NOTICE

The photograph on Page Seven of Number 78 Air Cadet Squadron, Montreal Y. M. H. A., was made by Society Studio.

[illegible] sentenced to long prison terms for hiding 8 Jewish children into their homes. The children's parents, their neighbors, were deported to Poland.

"What track are you on, sir?"
"On the track of some Sweet Caps"
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"

Have You
Reserved Space
In The
Rosh Hashonah Issue
For Your
New Year Greetings?
See Advertisement on Page One

WHERE'S
JOE?

Gone for a
DOW
When the ups and downs get too tough, I go for a round of DOW!

Diamond Rings

Unusually distinctive, smart and beautiful Diamond Rings in a variety of modern designs, at moderate prices.

Our cash policy saves you money. Compare our values.

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Exclusive catering for every occasion

Arnold Hundert—Host.

150 Beverley Street, at D'Arcy.

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Pâtisserie Française

Our Special Variety of Small Cakes Will Make Your Party the Talk of Your Friends.

For Prompt Delivery, Telephone Mi. 7867

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ANNOUNCEMENT

FAYE BROWN CATERER

has returned to Toronto to resume catering.

She will not be at Midland this summer. Telephone LI. 8164.

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UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a double stone in memory of the late Mrs. Annie Rosenberg and Mrs. Brandel Frankel will take place on Sunday, August 30th, at 11 a.m. at Shomrai Shabbos Cemetery, Rosslawn Avenue.

Card Of Thanks

The family of the late Jacob Spencer, 192 Dundas Street West, wish to thank their friends for their kindness during their recent bereavement.

Have You Reserved Space In The Rosh Hashonah Issue For Your New Year Greetings?

See Advertisement on Page One

Social Notes — Toronto

Miss Florence Hutner, of Hamilton, is spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. H. Hutner, Bedford Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Auerbach and daughter, Nancy, Hillhurst Boulevard, have returned from their summer cottage at Bel Air Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tanenbaum, 389 Beresford Avenue, have as their guests the latter's brothers, Benjamin Sager, of Jackson Heights, Long Island, Maxwell Sager and Samuel D. Sager and son, Harold, of Astoria, Long Island, who came here for the Sager-Minden wedding in Hamilton.

Mrs. Ida Glick, of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Hertzman, at her summer home, Stone Haven, in Tent City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goldman and family, Raglan Avenue, have returned from Monteith Inn where they spent their summer vacation.

Mrs. J. L. Cohen, Connable Drive, and Mrs. Reuben Rodness, St. Clement's Avenue, have returned from Lake Couchiching, Geneva Park, where they attended the Institute on Public Affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Krangle and daughter, Merle Linda Churchill Avenue, were in Detroit for a week, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Temchin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rapp and son, Morton, of Montreal, are visiting Miss Lillian C. Smith at her summer home at Poplar Hill, Lorne Park.

Mrs. Barnett E. Laxer and daughter, Carol Louise, 121 Chaplin Crescent, have returned from Winnipeg and Gimley, Manitoba, where they visited the former's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Hollenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Taylor, Mason Boulevard, were in Muskoka for a few days and returned home with their son, Michael, who was at camp for the summer.

Mrs. Roy Fisher and daughter, Barbara, Lonsdale Road, are back from Roche's Point, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Havelock and daughter, Yvonne, Roncesvalles Avenue, have returned home after spending ten days in Detroit, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. David Taback and family.

Mrs. Philip Altman and son, Edward, have left for Ottawa to join Mr. Altman, who is there for the duration.

Selwyne Ginsler, R.C.A.F., of Ottawa, Ontario, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ginsler, Danforth Avenue, and will be in New York for about two weeks.

Mrs. B. Duckman, St. Clement's Avenue, spent a few days at Roche's Point, where she visited with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Solea.

Dr. Coleman B. Solursh, Palmerston Boulevard, spent a week at Crystal Beach, and returned home with Mrs. Solursh and son, Lionel, who were there for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Goodman, Arlington Avenue, have as their guests, Rabbi and Mrs. A. E. Halpern, of St. Louis, Mo., for a few days.

Miss Jeannette Ilson and Miss Marion Handelman, of Newark, N.J., visited the former's sister, Miss Ida Ilson, College Street.

L. A. C. and Mrs. Lawrence Allen, of Clinton, spent a few days with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive.

Mr. and Mrs Harry Steen and family, formerly of 20 Northcliffe Boulevard, have moved to their new home at 105 Westmount Avenue.

Mrs. J. C. Zacks, Lonsdale Road, is visiting in Montreal.

Mrs. M. A. Pierce, of Montreal, has returned home after visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Dickler, Bathurst Street.

Mrs. H. Etkin, Crawford Street, was at Killarney Beach, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Miller and daughter, Marcia Joy, Palmerston Avenue, spent a few days with their children, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bader, Kitchener, Ontario.

Among those who were guests at the Sager-Minden wedding in Hamilton were: Mr. and Mrs. Max Tanenbaum, Glenwood Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tanenbaum and daughter, Frances, Beresford Avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sager, Bordan Street; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Freedman, Yonge Street; Wendel Sager and Charles Sager, Beverley Street; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Heiber, Palmerston Boulevard; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Minden, Whitmore Avenue; H. Jerome Goulding, Euclid Avenue; Dr. Maurice Heller, Miss Helen Heller, Chiltern Hill Road; Mr. Jack Rockman, all of Toronto; Benjamin Sager, Jackson Heights, Long Island; Maxwell Sager and Samuel D. Sager and son, Harold, of Astoria, Long Island.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Laufsberg and sons, 32 Kenwood Avenue, have moved to their new home at 409 Richview Avenue.

Mrs. Annie Rosenberg, of 43 Thorne Crescent, has moved to her new home at 131 Dewbourne Avenue.

Reuben Bott, of Nassau, Bahamas, is visiting his brothers-in-law and sisters, Rabbi and Mrs. Charles Brown, Euclid Avenue, and Reverend and Mrs. Samuel Elmelman, Bellevue Avenue.

Miss Carole Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard, spent several days at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. Charles Sacks, of Montreal, is visiting her mother, Mrs. K. Koldofsky, Christie Street, while here for the marriage of her sister, Miss Eleanor Koldofsky to Samuel Sniderman.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rapp and family, of Markdale, Ontario, have moved to Toronto, and are at their new home at 414 Richview Avenue.

Miss Gloria Moscoff, 12 Glenarden Road, Forest Hill, has returned home after spending her vacation at Crystal Beach.

Percy Arliss, Bellevue Avenue, has returned from Bakerville, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Richmond.

Mrs. N. Tanner and family, Grace Street, have returned home after spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. Charles Levy and son, Gordon, Beatrice Street, were at Belle Ewart for the summer.

Mrs. Harry Goldstein, Manning Avenue, spent the summer at Belle Ewart.

Mrs. J. Katz and daughter, Marjorie, of New York, have gone home after visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. Katz, Bellevue Avenue, for seven weeks.

Mrs. Harry Barris and daughter, Roberta Beverley, of Buffalo, New York, are visiting with the former's sister, Mrs. Barney Wulfe, Roxton Road.

Miss Ruth Letvack, Montrose Avenue, spent several weeks at Tent City.

Mrs. Charles Finer, of Detroit, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Saltman, Baldwin Street, for a few days.

Mrs. J. Shuster, Shaw Street, is back from Midland, where she spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. Shulman.

Mr. and Mrs Fred Catzman and son, Marvin, Vesta Drive, have returned home after spending several weeks at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Sidney Robert Fish, Burnside Drive, has returned from camp in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rafelman, Springhurst Avenue, are spending a few days at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. H. Ginsler, Danforth Avenue, spent a week with her sister, Mrs. A. Golub, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Esther Arliss, 27 Bellevue Avenue, has returned from a vacation at Crystal Beach and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Rodness, St. Clement's Avenue, spent several days at Niagara Falls and Buffalo, where they attended the funeral of the latter's uncle, Jacob Sklarsky, of Buffalo.

Lionel Ginsler, Danforth Avenue, has returned from camp in Algonquin Park, and has as his guests, Jerry Wyntrol, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mark Simon, of Montreal.

Mrs. A. Pratz, Rushton Road, entertained in honor of Miss Lila Aronowitz, whose marriage to Saul Zuker takes place next week.

Miss Judy Anne Tick, 209 Glenayr Road, who is leaving to enter nurses' training school in Buffalo, N.Y., will be at home to all her friends on Friday evening, September 4th.

Mrs. A. Weinstock, 2 Classic Avenue, gave a housewarming tea at her new summer home in Belle Ewart. The tea table, decorated with gladioli, was presided over by Mesdames L. Hershenhorn, S. Hershenhorn, and M. Ratfogel, assisted by Mesdames P. Weisbrod, A. Richmon, H. Silver and D. Cohen. About fifty guests were present.

Misses Anne and Lillian Collis, Queen Street West, gave a party for Miss Sadie Witer, of Ottawa, those present being: Misses Sadie Witer, Anne Collis, Lillian Collis, Gail Antflick, Freda Fluxgold, Eva Smolkin, Lillian Berman, Ruth Berman; and Eddie Weinberg, Julius Zinman, Morris Zinman, David Smolkin, Hyman Antflick, Ian Stein, Melvin Lerman, and David Rose.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

The marriage of Muriel, daughter of Mrs. P. Lowe and the late S. Lowe, Vaughan Road, to Private Bert M. Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark G. Cohen, 93 Madison Avenue, is announced to take place at Holy Blossom Temple on September 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Biback, Cecil Street, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Rickie, to Harry Hennick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hennick, Sussex Street, to take place on Saturday, September 5th.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Ann Katz, daughter of Mrs. Rose Katz and the late Charles Katz, Bellevue Avenue, to Jack Wahrsager, son of Mrs. R. Wahrsager and the late Mr. Wahrsager, of Buffalo, N.Y., is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fuss, Nassau Street, formerly of Kitchener, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Min, to Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Horofsky, Adelaide Street West, the marriage to take place in the near future.

MARRIAGES

Sager-Minden

On August 19th, in Anshe Sholom Synagogue, in Hamilton, Miss Adele Minden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Minden, became the bride of Dr. Harry S. Sager, of Toronto, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Abraham J. Sager. Rabbi Arthur Liebowitz and two uncles of the bride, Rabbi Iser L. Freund, of San Jose, California, and Rabbi Adolph H. Fink, of Spokane, Washington, officiated. Gladioli formed the background for the bridal party. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of eggshell satin in Spanish mode, which swept into a long train. Her veil of heirloom lace, arranged like a Spanish mantilla, was worn by many brides of the family. She carried a prayer book covered with white gardenias and floral streamers. Mrs. Minden attended her daughter, in a Directoire gown of eggshell lace over pale pink satin, and a matching picture hat, and carried a muff of gladioli, shading from deep fuschia to shell pink. The Bridesmaids were Miss Melka Minden, sister of the bride, and Miss Anna Guzner, in eggshell bengaline, and flower muffs. Frances Tanenbaum, of Toronto, niece of the groom, in eggshell taffeta in quaint period mode, was flower girl, scattering rose petals down the aisle before the bride. Organ music was played by Misses Ruth Bloom and Norma Guzner, and Miss Sarah Minix sang. Samuel Sager, of Astoria, Long Island, attended his brother as best man, and the ushers were Dr. Jack Rackman, Dr. Maurice Heller, of Toronto, Lieutenant Harold A. Minden, R.C.A., uncle of the bride, and Louis Davidson. For travelling the bride wore a casual suit of gossamer heaven blue wool and an off-the-face hat of the same material. Mr. Sager completed psychiatry in Nebraska, and is now on the psychiatric staff of the Ontario Hospital in Hamilton. Mrs. Sager is a graduate of Goucher College, in Baltimore, Maryland, and of New York University.

Ducks-Pugen

The marriage of Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Pugen, Ossington Avenue, to Samuel Ducks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ducks, Euclid Avenue, took place on Sunday, August 23rd, at the Belvin, Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiating. The bride, given away by her parents, wore a white net gown, with fitted bodice and full skirt, and leg o' mutton sleeves. Her finger-tip-length veil of tulle fell from a halo headdress of the same material as her gown, and she carried a prayer book covered with white roses and baby's breath. Mrs. B. Rogers was matron of honor, wearing a royal blue gown trimmed with gold, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Betty and Edith Pugen, sisters of the bride, both in blue net, with halo headdresses, similar to the bride's, and carried old-fashioned nosegays of pink roses, yellow roses and cornflowers. Morris Ducks attended his brother as best man, and two other brothers, Mac and Jack Ducks, were ushers. At the reception Mrs. Pugen wore navy blue lace, with corsage of Talisman roses, and Mrs. Ducks wore black lace, with corsage of Talisman roses. For going away the bride wore a green polka dot suit, with brown hat and matching accessories, and corsage of white roses. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Pollock and Miss Faye Pollock, of Philadelphia; Mrs. G. Goetz and son, Marvin, of Buffalo; Mrs. E. Shapiro and Miss Fay Shapiro, of Detroit; Dr. S. Scher and Dr. J. N. Scher, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Mrs. D. Fine, of New York; and Miss Pearl Patent, of Windsor.

Sniderman-Koldofsky

Mrs. K. Koldofsky, Christie Street, announces the marriage of her daughter, Eleanor, to Samuel Sniderman, son of Mrs. S. Sniderman, College Street, which took place on Sunday, August 23rd, Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiating.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zolt, (nee Molly Carol Kushner), 200 Shaw Street, on Wednesday, August 19th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Frimer, (formerly Miss Molly Nash, of St. Catharine's), 1652 Bathurst Street, on Thursday, August 20th, at the Toronto Western Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Solman, of Brantford, Ontario, (nee Kathryn Cecile Yaffe, formerly of Toronto), at the Toronto Western Hospital, on August 20th, a son, Kenneth.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Webber, (formerly Miss Tilly Sandberg), 270 Rushbrine Road, at Toronto Western Hospital, on August 17th, a son, Frederick Hershel.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lonny Nodelman (nee Dorothy Berkan), 36 Leonard Avenue, on Tuesday, August 18th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Perry.

(Additional Toronto News On Page Five.)

One of the original founders of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League in 1933, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, has been elected Hon. President and Chairman of the Advisory Board of the League.

CLASSIFIED

Mother and daughter would like two furnished rooms with English speaking family. Bloor — Bathurst district preferred. Privileges. Telephone Midway 2517.

Wanted — Young lady desires room with kitchen privileges, or would share apartment. Telephone Lloydbrook 5703, after 7 p.m.

Young widow, capable housekeeper, desires position with refined middle-aged business gentleman, or small, motherless adult family. Small salary for congenial home. Apply Box 57, Canadian Jewish Review, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

To let—Attractive front bedroom in modern home with refined adult family. Telephone Lonsbard 3048.

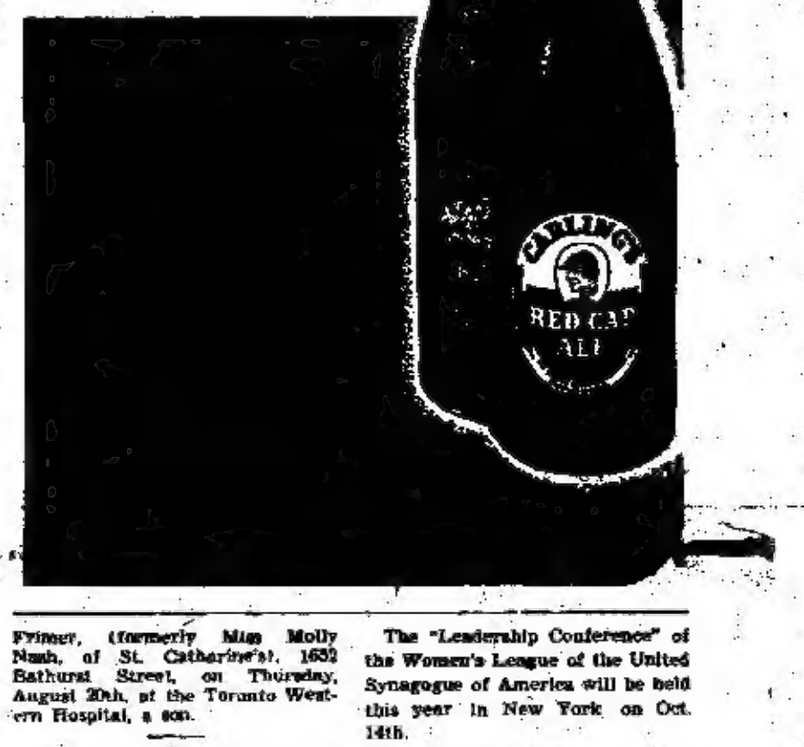
Bargain — $8,400. — 346 Wellmer Road, near Casa Loma, new modern stone and brick, 8 room, tastefully decorated, tile kitchen, bath room. Recreation room, washroom adjoining. Side drive, deep lot. Builder, Kenwood 2226.

A: It's Carling's RED CAP

A. It gives you DOUBLE FLAVOUR for DOUBLE ENJOYMENT

Like all other ales, Red Cap is hopped first in the kegs. But then, in the brew, Red Cap is hopped again as a blend of the world's choicest hops are steeped in the mellowing ale to achieve a distinctive bouquet and flavour.

Just you try Red Cap.



The "Leadership Conference" of the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America will be held this year in New York on Oct. 14th.

The Story Of The Jews In The Building Of America

(Continued from Page Four)

be formed. The community would build a synagogue, start a school, and educate the children.

Some of these Jews became great merchants; others entered political life; but most left their mark on America through their sons and grandsons.

There is hardly a town in the middle west that did not have its one or two or three Jewish families. In Cincinnati in 1824, not long after its founding, English Jews founded the first synagogue, but the German Jews soon outnumbered them; and in 1841 they formed their own congregation. By 1847, Chicago had its congregation. Soon other synagogues began to spring up, in one city after another.

In the year 1848, in many European countries, there occurred revolutionary uprisings aimed at freedom and social reform. Men everywhere threw up barricades, and fought for their freedom. When in Germany one such revolution was put down, Jews, along with other persecuted soldiers of democracy, emigrated to America by the thousands.

They reached the United States at just about the time gold was discovered in California, and the bolder and hardier among them set out to cross the continent. Jews were among those who plodded wearily along the Oregon trail, some on foot, some on mules, some riding in the lumbering covered wagons with their wives and children. Others traded with the Indians along the desolate valley of the Platte River, and still others could be found at Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, waiting patiently until there might be gathered together [illegible] to hold [illegible] from behind the shelter of covered wagons, side by side with other pioneers. Many trudged into Salt Lake City to live beside the Mormons. At last, a group of Jews reached the Pacific, and in the year of 1849, a handful collected in a tent to observe what has gone down in the record as the first Yom Kippur service to be held in San Francisco. The following year, two congregations were organized in that town — one by German Jews, and another by English and Polish Jews. In 1852, two Jews were elected by their fellow citizens to the State Legislature.

There were many similar happenings, but of most of them, no records remain. It is sufficient to say that wherever the tide of the American frontier rolled, Jews were to be found among the first pioneers, working and building a free America.

American history is a record of struggle for liberty and justice. One tragic phase of the struggle was the Civil War, when the nation was divided, when brother fought brother in a conflict as bloody and terrible as man had known up to that time. Yet it may be said that those who fought both for the North and for the South considered themselves to be fighting for freedom—the Northerners for the freedom of the Union from slavery; the Southerners for the sovereign rights of their states.

Like other Americans, Jews too were divided. The Jewish historian Simon Wolf lists 6,000 Jews who served in the Union armies and 3,000 who served with the armies of the South. Those he was definitely able to trace but there were many others whom he had no way of discovering. Yet even out of a total Jewish population of some 250,000, 7,500 is a very large percentage.

To go on with statistics, we find that four Jews were promoted to the rank of general in the Union Army, seven were awarded the Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry, 316 were wounded, 338 were killed in action, and 53 were captured—all these on the Union side.

If we go back to the beginnings of this fight against slavery, we find that three members of John Brown's little band were Jewish. The great majority of the Jews of America were among those who had long spoken out against slavery.

On the other hand, Jews living in the Confederacy remained loyal to their states. David Levy, of Florida, who was the first Jew to sit in the United States Senate, resigned to serve the South. A fellow statesman of the day, Judah P. Benjamin of Louisiana, also a member of the Senate, a great orator, who often debated against Daniel Webster, also resigned from the Senate. He became one of the great figures in the Confederacy, and Jefferson Davis made him Secretary of State.

In 1785, the population of the thirteen colonies was about three and a half million, of whom some three thousand were Jews. In 1840, the population of the United States had increased to seventeen million, of whom fifteen thousand were Jews. In 1880, just at the beginning of the great Russian-Jewish migration, the population of America was some fifty million, of whom two hundred and fifty thousand were Jews. Today, the population of the United States is close to one hundred and forty millions, and almost five million are Jews, which is about 4% of the total population. Let us see how this remarkable increase came about.

That part of Europe which stretches between the Baltic and the Black Seas was more thickly populated by Jews than any other area of the world. Jews of that region, most of whom lived in the old Russian Empire, were extremely poor and endlessly persecuted. During the hundreds of years they had been living there, they were denied every ordinary human right.

Economically, they were permitted to keep themselves alive, but they were permitted little more. They sustained this misery as their ancestors had done before them; they turned their hearts and minds to their religion and their history. They studied these deeply, and they became the most learned Jewish community in the world.

But in 1881, their lot became heavier than even they could bear. The people of Russia were beginning to murmur against the tyranny of the Czar. To divert their attention, the Czar's bureaucrats undertook to direct the anger of the people against the Jews, as later Hitler did even more wickedly and cruelly. The Czar's officers organized pogroms in which thousands of Jews were murdered.

Seeking to escape with their lives, many Jews turned to America. Not too much news and information had come to the lonely villages where they lived; but for some time past, the bolder among them had broken away to the land of the free, and during those years letters and gifts had built a legend of America. A strange and wonderful land [illegible] where all could live as free men, with equal rights, where Jews could send their children to public schools and earn bread in peace, without fear or want.

They began to emigrate to America.

At first, they moved slowly; a few hundred ventured on the long, difficult journey, then a few thousand; the men went by themselves and then sent for their wives and children. Each wave of them wrote back glowing accounts of "the happy land," and the news spread like wildfire. The thousands became tens of thousands. They went, not as so many other emigrants who planned to make a fortune and then return to the old country, but to find a new home to live in and die for. These Jewish immigrants burned all bridges behind them; they committed themselves to America, body and heart and soul.

The migration grew. Poor and rich, they came, learned and unlearned, old and young. For five years, beginning with 1904, more than one hundred thousand of them came to America each year.

Coming as they did, so quickly, in such great numbers, these children of starvation were faced with problems that had never troubled the Spanish and German Jews whose immigration was slow and leisurely, who could hence establish themselves first and then lend a helping hand to the newcomers. But the Jews from Eastern Europe had less chance to adjust themselves; scarcely had a hundred landed, than a thousand more came. Speaking a foreign language, limited in experience and contacts, these men and women could not go off each by himself. They naturally felt safer together in that great settlement which formed the "ghetto" of New York's east side and Chicago's west side, among their fellows who could understand their language and help them in their difficulties.

To keep themselves alive, they found employment in the garment trades, factories and sweatshops. They struggled and starved and sweated. In a way, their privations were as heavy as those of the pioneers of the wilderness. True, they found in America freedom to worship God, freedom from fear, freedom to earn their bread in peace; but America was not the land of milk and honey that they had dreamed of in Europe—it was a land that demanded much.

Like earlier immigrants, the Jews from Eastern Europe had to fight their way with little help. Through this fight they learned to be loyal, courageous and intelligent Americans. When a million Germany launched the First World War, more than a fifth of a million of them were counted among the soldiers under the Stars and Stripes.

To Jews in America, their country and its ideals are precious because they never took them for granted. For them they embody the Promised Land, the actuality of freedom, of security and of growth.

The earlier immigration has produced many loyal citizens — statesmen, writers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and soldiers. But now, to these, the generations deriving from the Jews of Eastern Europe have added painters, poets, actors, playwrights, musicians, and scientists. They have brought their share—many authorities say, more than their share—of enduring excellence to the spiritual and cultural life of the country.

The new immigrants absorbed American culture, and in themselves they held the seeds of a new and energetic generation of Americans. They spread out from the few large cities in which they had originally congregated, and now make their homes in every nook and corner of the land.

Their communities are dynamic parts of American culture. They have built their synagogues, their schools, their charities, their fraternal and philanthropic organizations. Their part in the building of America led to common sympathy and mutual understanding between themselves and their fellow Americans.

This, broadly speaking, is the relatively secure and peaceful situation in which they found themselves at the outbreak of the first World War.

More than 200,000 Jews were in the American armed forces during the first World War. The armies of Napoleon were smaller. The forces Washington commanded in the American Revolution never exceeded 30,000. Some of the greatest engagements in the Civil War were fought with less than 200,000 men on the total for both sides.

The number is well worth contemplation. It means that, after two thousand years of persecution, a fifth of a million Jews stood up to fight in the cause of the greatest democracy the world had ever known. Indeed, these Jews in the armed forces of their country numbered more than the total Jewish population of the United States during the Civil War.

Half of them were in the infantry, although the infantry numbered less than half of the total forces. Ten thousand Jews were [illegible] officers. Almost three thousand Jews died in service, and thousands more were wounded in battle. Very few bodies were returned to the United States for burial.

They did their duty — no more, no less than any other American in the service. They received eleven hundred citations for valor, three Jews were decorated with the supreme American award, the Congressional Medal of Honor; the famous Seventy-Seventh Division of New York City was composed of over forty percent Jews, and so was a good part of the Lost Battalion in the Argonne wood.

The post-war period in America was a golden era. It saw great industrial expansion and a generally high level of prosperity. To this economic development and expansion, Jews as individuals made important contributions. To Americans, this high standard of living, seemed a just reward of victory. Americans had defended their freedom and their way of life with their blood and now leaned back to enjoy the fruits of the battle.

But the battle for freedom and economic security must be won anew by each generation, and it is not always a battle of guns and armor. Sometimes it must be fought on the home front, such as the battle of the depression which followed the prosperity period of the 1920's.

True, to its ideals, America solved the problems of the depression in its own characteristic manner, typified by the fact that the 1920's, a time of severe stringency and suffering, saw tremendous advances in social legislation and other measures leading to greater economic democracy. How unlike the solutions sought by some European governments faced with similar problems! Not democracy, but totalitarianism, not greater opportunity for the average man, but suppression was the order of the day. Not freedom and equality, but fear built on oppression, prejudice and racial strife was fostered by Nazism and Fascism.

Necessarily, the rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party to power in Germany had its reflection on the American scene, especially since the Nazis deliberately spread their race theories and planned anti-Semitic campaign as a screen to hide the Hitler conspiracy against the peace and freedom of the world. Jews, being in the first line of attack, were perhaps the first to realize that Nazi anti-Semitism was in reality not an attack upon Jews alone, but on all democratic society. It was therefore natural that in the face of these totalitarian attacks, upon democratic society, American Jews were among the most effective protectors and defenders of the democratic system.

The Nazi drive for power inevitably led to World War II and today Americans once more are engaged in a war to defend their heritage and a world order which will vouchsafe to all men the Four Freedoms set forth by President Roosevelt — freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of worship and freedom of speech. American Jews have responded loyally to the call to arms and have joined their fellow citizens of the greatest and oldest republic in the fight against an enemy whose wanton aggression assaults the liberty of the world.

We have come a long way from the tiny fleet of Columbus that sailed into the west and the unknown so bravely, from the little band of wanderers whom Asher Levy led to New Amsterdam so many hundreds of years ago, from the bold adventurers who went out into the wilderness to trade with the Indians, from the Jews who fought and suffered and froze with Washington, from the forty-niners and the pioneers.

We have tried to picture for American Jews, their place in America, to see and understand how it has come about that they may stand up and say, "This is my own."

It is because the life of this land and the life of its Jewish citizens are so woven one into the other that they cannot be separated. It is because the lives of Jews in America have been identical with the lives of other immigrants who have built America;—they have made the same sacrifices and shared the same blessings with all other citizens. It is because the land has been nurtured with their blood in all its wars. It is because their spirit lives and moves and has its being in the spirit of freedom and justice. Thus, knowing the value of freedom and justice, Jews are willing to die to preserve these ideals in America and in the world.

Number 78 Air Cadet Squadron, Montreal Y.M.H.A.

Front row, left to right: S. Morris, L. Shulack, A. Lipson, W.O.I D. Adler, J. Rubin, H. Broadman, Flying Officer Joseph Venis, H. E. Herschorn, S. Kellert, Pilot Officer S. J. Myers, D. Waxman, B. Zouloff, E. Schneirsohn, I. Goldman. Second row, left to right: M. Barmish, J. Vineberg, P. Fleisher, H. Toulch, A. Abramovitch, C. Smiley, I. Goresky, D. Tzirulnik, B. Posner, D. Alter, M. Green, S. Cadloff, P. Hymovitch, F. Marcus, I. Schargo, L. Lasen, B. Zouloff. Third row, left to right: I. Feldstein, S. Rapps, S. Vineberg, I. Sternberg, D. Danovitch, H. Schecter, I. Jacobs, S. Heftner, A. Tunis, S. Charon, A. Goldberg, L. Rapaport, M. Glick, M. Lansky, N. Kaufman, W. Sher.

This is a special squadron known as No. 78 Air Cadet Squadron (Y. M. H. A.) established in December, 1941, and composed mainly of working boys. All instructional classes are held at night in the Y.M.H.A. The staff is: Flying Officer Joseph Venis, Commanding Officer; Pilot Officer M. Messinger, Medical Officer; Pilot Officer A. B. Cummings, Adjutant; Pilot Officer M. H. Myerson, Flight Commander; Pilot Officer S. J. Myers, Flight Commander; W.O.I. D. Adler.

The civilian committee which aided and co-operated in organizing the Squadron consists of: H. Broadman, chairman; J. Rubin, secretary; H. E. Herschorn, Zave Levinson, S. Kellert.

The Squadron spent one week of training at No. 13 S.F.T.S. at St. Hubert, Quebec. The boys drilled and took of lectures, the same as the ordinary airman. A number of additional recruits, fifteen to eighteen years old, are needed to complete the Squadron. They will be taught administration, aircraft recognition, airmanship, drill mathematics, first aid, navigation, maps and map reading, meteorology, theory of flight, and aircraft construction.

The Royal Canadian Air Force hopes that the Air Cadet force will constitute the main source for its future pilots, observers, bombardiers, gunners, wireless operators, and ground crew. The movement, although still under civilian sponsorship, is gradually becoming recognized by the authorities as the junior arm of our Air Force. It forms part of the famous Commonwealth Air Training Plan. All equipment, such as instruments, text books, films, slides, etc., are supplied by the R.C.A.F.

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

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Management Must Learn To Hate Fascism

A PLEA AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN INDUSTRY

By Raymond A. Davies, in Toronto Saturday Night

During the past few days I received many queries concerning the article "Workers Must Learn to Hate Fascism" which I wrote in these columns two weeks ago.

"What about Management?" people asked me. "Doesn't it, too, have to learn to hate Fascism?"

Of course it does.

This is not a matter of preaching or talking "down" to anybody.

This is a new type of war in which the battle front has crossed all frontiers and is both vertical and horizontal. At the front we fight the enemy. At home we are forced to fight against all vestiges of the enemy's system — Fascism. We must expose its agents—the Quislings, who unfortunately are not restricted to the European continent. We must combat its theory. We must struggle daily within ourselves and about us, to destroy, root and branch, all manifestations of that ideology of hatred, intolerance and autocracy which have become the foundations of the Fascist doctrine.

Without this constant struggle against Fascism and all of its manifestations we can not unite all of our people for all-out war.

No one group, no one class has a monopoly on our war effort. Most of us hold to the belief that, inefficient as it is, our present economic system can be made to work for victory, and must win victory.

But our economic system can accomplish this task, only if all of its component parts work together despite everything. This applies above all to Management and Labor.

The whole national life of our country is at stake. The victory of Fascism can only destroy all the rights which labor has won for itself through many decades of bitter struggle.

For management . . . . well, let us see what does happen to management in vanquished countries when the Hitler gauleiters walk in. In Holland, Belgium, France, Jugoslavia, the Nazis have unceremoniously removed all control from native factory owners. Many factories, the best in fact, have been moved lock, stock and barrel to Germany, without so much as a thank you to their former owners. Only those have been left in control of their plants (and then with Nazi overseers,) who became allies and supporters of the invaders. They surrendered liberty and patriotism for cash.

These facts are well known. Yet despite them, there is an undercurrent of feeling among many workers that management is not "all-out" for the war, that management still thinks more of its profits and prerogatives than of victory.

Underlying this is the recollection that during the past fifteen years many Canadian employers made no effort even to hide their feeling that the "Hitler Experiment" was not a bad idea in itself, so long as it served to provide a wall against the infiltration of Soviet ideas.

To many employers the establishment of Hitlerism was a revelation in methods of breaking the power of trade unions and many, even in Canada, favored our adopting "some of the better features of Fascism."

This mentality was reflected in statements made by fairly prominent individuals on their return from trips to Germany and Italy.

Here are a few samples. Incredible though they seem today, they were all reported in the Toronto press between 1933 and 1936.

"Italy under the complete dictatorship is one of the happiest countries for the foreigner to live in."

"It is a revelation to see the change that has been effected in Italy under the regime of Mussolini."

"Stories of coercion and disorder (in Germany) are false. . . . The people seemed particularly happy and contented. The treatment received by us in Germany has never been excelled in any other country visited."

Or this gem: "Hitler is an idealist and deeply religious and attacks on Germany are part of a large scale newspaper conspiracy."

Blind? Of course these people were blind. There is no need to publish names, because presumably all of these people are now hard at work to help win the war.

You can't blame labor for harking back to these things, especially when it feels that not everything is all right with the world inside the factory.

But so long as such doubt and scepticism exist, all-out war production is impossible.

In this case Management must take steps to *convince* workers, and the people in general, that not only is it doing its utmost to win the war, but that it does so because it is as staunchly anti-Fascist as labor.

If Management could become convinced of Labor's sincerity in fighting for anti-Fascist victory and Labor of Management's sincerity in doing the same, our war production would certainly take on new speed.

Mr. Little, Director of Selective Service, has grasped this point in stressing the need for establishing Labor-Management Production Committees.

He hit the nail right on the head.

Indeed, how can a worker do his best in the factory, if he is excluded from participation in production planning and control? How can he feel "at home" in the industrial effort re-

Continued in Last Column

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

G. H. Lash, of Ottawa, Director of Public Information, put his finger on the question of the moment when, in his recent address to the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, he examined the attitude of the country as to the measure of its willingness to put the interests of the nation first and keep them there for many, many years. A sample of the questions he posed as requiring an emphatic yes from the nation will bear pondering:

"Will the several hundred thousand farmers who have never reported as income, the produce they trade for manufactured goods, be willing to do so now, without compulsion? Will the manufacturers who are asked to close down their non-essential plants in order to release their workers to war industry do so in quiet, understanding recognition of the need, and if they do, will their shareholders support their action without complaint? . . . Will the workers be willing to go wherever their skill is most needed in war industry, no matter how severe a dislocation of home life and personal comforts such migration may entail? Will the women of this country be willing to work in the factories . . . no matter how messy or monotonous the job may be or how long the hours and how little the pay? Will the older people and the children be ready to go on the farms to help with the sowing and the reaping? . . . Until we have declared a moratorium upon jealousies, racial prejudices and religious differences and all those selfish things which have divided us and still divide us . . . we shall not soon see victory nor merit its rewards when it is won."

That must have been a great speech which Mr. Lash made and as far as this column is able to judge from the sample it is willing to assume that his speech was the greatest one that has been made in Canada since the country has been at war. The part quoted above is no flight in fancy oratory but there is plenty of eloquence in it because it is the starkly simple consideration of the situation in which the country finds itself, and comes from a plain-spoken man with his feet on the ground. He looks over the nation at war and what he finds there makes him ask: "Have we the guts to do this? . . . signs seem to be lacking that we have." To say that, Mr. Lash must be thinking of people who have not yet realized that this is a war for survival, who do not see the treasonable character of actions by which they press their own selfish interests, who whine against slight interference with their mode of living while talking of sacrifices with which they have not the least experience.

In such things as the whir of pleasure traffic and the efforts of housewives to keep domestics who could be in war industry, rather than to require cooperation of their own spoiled offspring, there is the easy-going attitude of "eat, drink, and be merry today, for tomorrow we may die." So long as they persist in that frame of mind they are dead already, after a manner of speaking, though still eating and drinking and being *merry*, and they will die actually as a nation as well and sooner than on some vague tomorrow which they hope will not come for years.

The easy assurance with which such people speak of "after the war," meaning after their side has won the war, of course, is frightening because it does not come from any determination to pay whatever price is exacted for winning, but because it comes rather from an apathy that rises like a miasma to weight the limbs, dull the senses, and inhibit concerted action at a time when the enemy, on the other hand, abounds in energy for ravaging the earth and bloodying the seas and shows no signs of having been lulled into the belief that he will win hands down. It cannot be gainsaid that the power of the enemy to drive ahead to great military successes owes a considerable measure of its vigor to the long war footing of the home front, an obvious lesson which Canada does not seem to take to heart.

The attitude which Mr. Lash regards with so much concern is one of accustomed ease overlaid with fat. Whether it is due to softness or cynicism or lassitude, it must give way to one of grimmer tone suitable for moving against a menace. Even those who do not believe in war or those who do not believe in this one are morally required as members of the commonwealth to cooperate in any course of huge moment toward which the whole nation has set its hand to the plow. There can be no turning back, anyway, and it is not the cause alone that matters ever, but the fortitude and wholeheartedness which are brought to it, for it is these qualities which unify all elements in any struggle.

Preachment will not exorcise lethargy and inattention in the wavering and irresolute who for many years have been accustomed to comfort and habituated to the comparatively smooth routines of business as usual. Perhaps the only thing that could work a change, besides the compulsion with which malingering must be met, is personal example, not only the example of national leaders, for that goes without saying, but the nearer example that any forceful individual can be to his fellow followers. The change which is demanded by the need is not a change of mind. The decision has been made. The change that must come is the change of heart that backs up the national decision with the proper kind of resolution. The kind of support the people give will indicate their appreciation of what they might lose in the things of life they have taken for granted so long. If they are not willing to sacrifice for them how high an evaluation can they place upon these things, so precious once they are lost?

The casualties of Dieppe have brought the war into Canada with somber finality. Sorrowing homes mourn sons who went out in the fine, glowing spirit of their young years to die in the belief that they were helping to remove from the earth a stumbling block to the creation of a better world. They fell in far off battlefields from which this country has been spared so far and they are gone forever. But their families are still here and they have a right to demand as the least return for their loss that Canadians act like a band of friends all going in one direction, with a sense of mutual responsibility. f.f.c.

Argentine-Born Farmer Wins First Grain Prize

The following appeared as a letter to the Ort Economic Review from Aron Rimland, Argentine-born farmer of East European parents, who lives in the southernmost part of the province of Buenos Aires, a section belonging to the Pampa plain leading to the Patagonian steppes.

This region, which I have known since 1928, has always suffered from insufficient rainfall; the soil, moreover, is not very fertile. However, it can be improved in a natural way. Neither chemical fertilizer nor stable manure are necessary,—nor would they be practicable, since the extensive farming which must be carried on here makes the use of either very difficult and much too expensive. By introducing sheep on the local farms and plowing the ground only when times and weather conditions are suitable, the land can be considerably improved.

By way of illustration, I will cite two different systems in operation here in 1928, farmers with considerable capital came to this district (Patagones) and mistakenly carried on the same kind of farming that is customary in other and more favorable sections — they plowed the same ground year after year without stopping to think that, with the meager rainfall here and the frequent plowing, the soil at length becomes "fatigued." This system reduces the yield to a minimum and brings the farmer to ruin.

The second system is to drive cattle (above all, sheep) upon the land, and if the latter is properly watched, the cattle devour all the weeds, wild oats, etc. (and at the same time, especially in the case of sheep, manure the soil). In this manner one derives benefits from the land and at the same time reaps goodly harvests.

It is not for the sake of boasting, but solely as an example that may be helpful to future settlers, that I now describe how I have farmed my land during the last three years. A little over three years ago, I bought half a square mile of land which had been completely run down by poor management. On it ranged thirty-odd head of half-starved cattle, for the [illegible] equipment, had fallen into shifting dunes.

The first year I placed only 350 sheep upon the land and tried to plant part of it with grain. I harvested only two sacks of wheat to the hectare and barely saved my sheep from death by starvation. The second year, working according to the above-mentioned system, I harvested 12 sacks of wheat to the hectare, and increased my sheep to 600 head.

The third year my flock grew to 1,500 head and, in addition, my land fed a number of oxen as well as draft horses. All these animals have had plenty of good fodder. Besides this, I harvested

JEWISH HEROISM SHOWN IN DESERT FIGHTING

(Continued from Page One)

industries. New formulas have been completed in the laboratories.

An Institute for the Research of Palestine and the Near East has been established in Palestine under the auspices of the Polish Government in Exile. Its aim is to give Polish officers, officials, and intellectuals now in Palestine an opportunity to study at first hand, all the problems of the Near East. Special attention will be paid to the problems relating to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine. A lecture hall for the Institute has been placed at its disposal by the Hebrew University at Jerusalem. Most of the lectures will be delivered by Jewish specialists, including professors and lecturers from the University.

Dr. Esther Goverkovsky, veteran social worker in Tel Aviv, has been elected a member of the city council of Tel Aviv. She succeeds to the position vacated by the death of Joseph Pomrock.

Two million units of insulin were recently imported by the Palestine Government and made available to the public at a reduced price. The war has caused a serious shortage of this important drug. A statement issued by the Hebrew University at Jerusalem discloses that a method for the local production of insulin which has been worked out by the physiological laboratory of the University under Dr. A. Geiger, will prevent a recurrence of a shortage of the extract. A year ago, when the shortage was first felt, the laboratory began working on a method of production in which the Hadassah Emergency Committee lent its assistance. It was estimated that available animal material will provided sufficient insulin to meet a large proportion of the needs of diabetic patients in Palestine.

Jewish and Arab co-operatives have been exempt from payment of income tax by the Palestine Government.

Jewish farms in March 1942 numbered 23,118 head of cattle as compared with 16,477 eighteen months ago. A census of poultry in Jewish rural areas for the same month showed a total of 1,560,000 fowl, according to figures made public by the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency.

[illegible] to the factory, and [illegible] agricultural experiment, [illegible] adapted the best in quality in the whole of the Republic.

Notwithstanding these successes, I want to repeat that this region must be characterized as inferior from an agricultural point of view. I believe, however, that one can succeed anywhere if one employs the method of farming best suited to the region concerned.

In my opinion, it is essential that the settler possess diligence, perseverance, intelligence, and also the necessary financial means, if he is to make headway as a farmer. I personally began with very small means, nevertheless I am fully confident of the future.

MANAGEMENT MUST LEARN TO HATE FASCISM

Continued from First Column

quired by the war, if his union is not recognized, if his fellow employees are fired for union activity, if the management still adopts the high and mighty attitude of the doctrine of everlasting rights of vested interests? These are the very things that have become inherent in Fascism, the system against which we are fighting. Under Fascism in Germany, Italy, in occupied countries, there is no democracy for labor in industry. Labor is a cog in the military machine, as voiceless and with less rights than a machine tool.

Isn't it clear that in our labor-management relations we should adopt the opposite position? In Germany, labor is deprived of democracy in the factory. In Canada management must go out of its way to provide labor with these rights.

But labor-management relations are only a part of the whole problem.

Everyone knows, to take another example, that one of the touchstones of what the Nazis call their "New Civilization" is race hatred, particularly against the Jews.

A Jew has no chance in Germany.

Yet in Toronto a very large war plant operating on public funds has made a consistent practice of accepting applications from Jewish girls and then failing to call them to report for work. The girls are not sure they have not been called because they are Jewish. But the fact remains. At the same time this firm is chronically short of labor.

A foreigner has no chance in Germany.

Yet in Toronto and elsewhere we have many factories which consistently refuse to hire workers with foreign names, even though they be Canadian born.

A Negro has no chance in Germany.

Yet few are the Canadian factories and stores that will give employment to negroes except in a menial capacity.

No one has a right to hold anything of the past against anyone who wholeheartedly works for victory today.

Labor and management have shown how great the accomplishments can be when they work together for victory. We have seen proofs of this in some of our aircraft plants and best of all in the epoch-making accomplishments of the Kaiser Shipyards in the United States where because of the excellent co-operation of workers and management new records are being struck off in the speedy construction of ships.